TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1892.

SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00 

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

### Mr. Blaine and Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Blaine's letter of Saturday is generally construed as the final renunciation of an honorable and life-long ambition to be President. In that aspect, the letter seems some of our contemporaries to be pathetic in what it signifies.

Yet we suppose it is true that for months and perhaps for years Mr. BLAINE's view of the possibility of another nomination has been almost that of personal indifference. We mean that he ceased long ago to regard the Presidency as the main object in life. the thing to be desired above all others and to be hoped for and worked for as one hopes and works for the crowning prize of an incomplete career. It has been the fortune of a lew statesmen in American history to grow beyond that point. JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine is one of them; and as was the case with Mr. TILDEN during the years between 1876 and 1880, the possession of the great office which was his at call has become a matter secondary in importance to conalderations of health, of personal comfort, of the wishes of family and friends. Only an assured and splendid fame and an un questioned supremacy can afford to make the choice which BLAINE makes and which TILDEN made.

Another view of the letter to Gen. CLABEson, the view which seeks more than one meaning behind the words, is too paltry to be entertained a single instant. Scheming and writing double for the sake of what? To obtain a nomination which was already his if he would consent to accept it? To make sure of that which no force now potent in politics, and no combination possible to be madebetween now and the meeting of the Republican National Convention could keep from him if he were willing to receive it? Certain persons took the same asinine view of Mr. TILDEN'S similar decision twelve

In Mr. BLAINE'S case, as in Mr. TILDEN'S. the nomination for President rested entirely upon the decision of the great leader whom an overwhelming majority of his party wanted for President. Moreover, as was true concerning Mr. TILDEN in 1880, the nomination meant election. We are free to say that in our opinion no candidate whom the Democracy can name in June could have beaten Mr. BLAINE at the polls in November; and, on the other hand, with Mr. BLAINE out there remains to the Republican party no candidate who is likely to obtain next November a majority of the electoral vote against DAVID B. HILL or ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

### The State Military Forces.

The exhibit of the militia forces of the United States which has just been transmitted to the House of Representatives by Mr. Secretary ELKINS in compliance with the law, shows a handsome gain in numbers during the twelve months, and the largest organized strength known for many a year.

Five years ago the aggregate of officers and men for all the States and Territories, as far as indicated by the latest returns to the Adjutant-General's office, was 92,734. The next year it had increased to 100,837, although several thousand of the gain was really due to fuller returns. Another twelvemonth brought it up to 106,506. Then for two years there was apparently no net gain, the returns of last year showing an aggregate of 106,269; but it must be said that there were some important lacks in the statistics of last February. However, now, in reaching an aggregate of 110,718, the militia strength makes a gratifying advance which it is likely to hold. It represents a total of more than 100,000 enlisted men, including non-commissioned officers and musicians.

We find, therefore, that there has been an apparent gain in five years of about 18,000 men and a real gain in that period of at least 13,000. Perhaps a more satisfactory comparison can be made with the returns of four years ago, which were unusually full: and the gain then shown will be between 10,000 and 11,000, with proper allowances for unreported statistics. If we add to the present figures last year's returns from Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington, whose statistics are now wanting, we shall have an increase of nearly 4.000 over last year's aggregate, which was imperfectly reported, and also an actual current aggregate of 112,684, which must very nearly represent the real strength of the organized State forces to-day.

As usual, the Secretary of War lays before the House also a memorandum of the estimated strength of the unorganized military forces. This takes in the male population canable of bearing arms within what are considered the military ages. The estimates are founded upon the census statistics, and, of course, grow steadily with the population. The figures for the present year reach 8,567,258, and, if some omitted States were included, they would exceed 9,000,000. Several millions could be de ducted for exemptions from various causes. and still leave a very imposing remainder from which to form a volunteer army in

Turning to the individual States, New York leads the column with her aggregate of 13,539, followed naturally by Pennsylvania, with 8.469. But it would puzzle most people to guess in a good many trials what State holds the third place. It is South Carolina, with 5,616, followed sharply by Massachusetts with 5,511 and Ohio with 5,373. The sixth State, also, might not generally be guessed, it being Georgia, with 4.577, and next is Illinois, with 4.889. Close upon the heels of this last, and showing a most creditable military zeal in proportion to population, come New Jersey with 4,233 and California with 4.218.

After these leaders there is a decided break, but tenth on the list comes Texas, which, aided by her rangers for Rio Grande protection and her crack companies for prize drills, reaches the creditable aggregate of 3,368 officers and men. She is followed by Alabama with 2,968, Virginia with 2.844. Connecticut with 2.687. Wisconsin with 2.737. Michigan with 2,515, and so on down the line. The District of Columbia, where the military spirit runs high, deserves special mention, since it supports 1,418 troops, and Maryland has a very creditable 2.094, whereas Missouri shows but 2.387, with two and a half times Maryland's population. The 1,506 of Oregon is also noticeable, like the 1,434 of Rhode Island, whereas Ten-

e, with five times as many people as Little Rhody and an urgent current need of

The general conclusion from these statistics of steady growth must be to justify Congress in having doubled, a few years ago, the annual appropriation for arming the militia. The original sum had been fixed early in the century, under conditions wholly different from the present, and its increase was especially desirable for the good of those States and Territories that neglected their militia organizations Another great step toward increased militia effectiveness may be looked for when a magazine arm is adopted for the regular forces and then duly distributed also to the State troops.

#### Not a Year for New Pension Legislation.

The results of the extravagance of the Billion Congress unhappily did not end with its own existence. Commissioner RAUM appears to have given its successor an estimate of \$146,956,000 as the sum which will be required for pensions during the twelve months that begin July 1. This is an increase of \$13,782,915 over the current year's appropriation, and that had been an increase of more than \$35,000,000 over the regular appropriation, exclusive of deficlency additions, of the year preceding.

We accordingly find the present Congress, which is practically pledged to a judicious use of the public funds, compelled by its predecessor's acts to make an outlay prodigious in amount and, indeed, wholly unprecedented even in the lavish exploits of American pension legislation. It must pay out nearly \$50,000,000 more than was voted under similar circumstances, at the first session of the Billion Congress, and between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 more, we believe, than properly belonged to that year with various deficiencies added.

For it must be remembered that from the annual pension estimate there is practically no escape. It is simply a matter of arithmetical calculation of the amounts actually called for under existing statutes A million or so might possibly be deducted where exactness cannot be determined be forehand, but this might result in a defl cioncy at the next session, as was the case a few years ago. The time for retrenchment or frugality is when new legislation is proposed, and not afterward, when the accountants figure up the liabilities actually incurred. It will probably be impracticable to make more than a minute fraction of reduction from the current Bureau estimates; certainly it is out of the question to get back to the pension expenditures of only two years ago. We must conclude, therefore, that the

Fifty-second Congress, thanks to the lavish legislation of its predecessor, is saddled with about \$40,000,000 a year in excess of what only two years ago was properly regarded as an enormous annual outlay for pensions, and what it also would so regard to-day were the case open for its decision. This single item, in its two years, would make \$80,000,000, which it cannot possibly avoid. It is likely also to be called upon to pay between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000 more than the last Democratic House did for this purpose. And that, too, is on the supposition that it should absolutely refrain, during its own two years of existence, from adding any new names to the rolls or making any increases in the rates. The estimate now handed in by Mr. RAUM is, as usual, based wholly on the legislation of past years, and. in fact, nothing additional has yet been attempted at the present session. It is tolerably safe to say that no general pension measure of great cost will become law during the present Congress; but if any members are contemplating legislation of that sort they may do well to look at the figures just presented.

We have already seen that the present House, however it may dislike the prospect, must exceed by nearly \$14,000,000 at the present session the larger of the two prodigious annual pension appropriations made by its predecessor of the Billion Congress. Next winter the case must be still worse, because Mr. RAUM is rushing new certificates through at the rate of 300,000 a year, and has acknowledged that within a period of two years the annual amount called for may reach \$160,000,000.

These swelling figures, present and prospective, make it difficult to appreciate the fact that twenty years ago, when there were scores of thousands more war veter ans living than now, the annual expenditure for pensions was only \$30,169,341; that in 1875 the amount had fallen to \$29,683,116 that in 1876 it had decreased to \$28,351,599; that in 1878 it had further declined, under the natural effect of deaths among the beneficiaries, to \$26,844,415. Now, in fourteen years, simply as the effect of extravagant pension legislation, we see that sum considered liberal by our people at that time, increased fivefold, till it reaches the \$146,956.000 of to-day.

The Fifty-second Congress, in its com mendable ambition to make a contrast in its aggregate of expenditures with the record of its predecessor, must accordingly begin with the tremendous handicap of perhaps \$50,000,000 or more of pension disbursements above those of its predecessor. This comes as a legacy of extra liabilities from past legislation. This vast sum will have to be offset in some way by other economies before the present Congress can so much as start on even terms to improve upon the financial exhibit of the Fifty-first. Certainly it should at least take care not to pile on more burdens by costly pension legislation of its own.

The San Francisco Miners' Convention. The miners and the farmers of California especially in the Sacramento Valley, have been at variance for many years. In the early days of placer mining little attention was paid to the effect upon the river channels and the lands in the river valleys below of piling up débris in the cañons. As the agricultural wealth of the low country was developed, the loss caused by this piling up in time of great rains and floods became enormous. In the Sierra mining district, for instance, along the Feather, Yuba and Bear rivers, over 50,000 acres were destroyed or damaged, involving a pecuniary loss of over three million dollars. The navigation of the rivers in the Sacramento Valley was seriously obstructed, and so it still remains. The farmers, then, made a concerted appeal to the courts, which finally gave decisions practically suppressing the whole business of hydraulic mining in many parts of the State, a business wherein some hundred million dollars were invested. But a great industry cannot be destroyed without injury to other local industries, and the farmers have at last discovered that a com-

promise may be mutually beneficial. The Miners' Convention that has been re cently in session in San Francisco was the result of this spirit of compromise. The report of a Government Commission appointed last year on petition of the State Legislature, had suggested that the egress of débris might be checked by the erection

of permanent stone dams across the

caffons, and this advice was accepted by all parties. Accordingly, the Sacramento Val-ley farmers and members of the Anti-Débris Association met their old enemies, the miners from the headquarters of the Feather, the Bear, and the Yubs. Nothing could have been less warlike than that historic meeting. Nothing could afford a better example of the true way of settling economic disputes between neighbors. .. We cannot afford to antagonize the farming interests," said Mr. J. H. NEFF of Placer, the Chairman. "We do not propose to cover our neighbors of the valley with slickens. but if a plan can be found on which we can unite, both the miner and the farmer may enjoy a new prosperity." These were the words of a miner, but the leader of the farmers, who for years had been the most active oppenent of hydraulic mining, was equally cordial. "Extending the broad hand of fellowship to his ancient enemies, he assured them that he and his delegation were "anxious to find some means of allowing the resumption of hydraulic mining in a way that will not result in the destruction of our rivers and our homes.

Where all are animated by a single purpose, it cannot be doubted that they will arrive at some useful and practical conclusion. The matter, after all, is comparatively simple. Recent improvements in hydraulic mining enable a vastly increased proportion of earth to be disintegrated by an infinitesimal stream of water. Properly constructed dams should retain almost al the debris, and for what damage is done by the remnant that escapes recourse can always be had, as now, to the courts. Farmers and miners may both be happy yet.

#### London's Water Supply.

Sir George Thevelyan, speaking the other day at a Gladstonian meeting in London, said it was his party's intention, when it regained possession of the Government, to give the London County Council much larger powers than it now exercises, in cluding the complete control of the water supplied to the nearly six millions of peo ple living in the British metropolis. That is to say, the Gladstonians, from a wish to recover the ground which they lost in London six years ago, have determined to carry out the views expressed last year by the County Council, although they violently opposed a proposal to buy out the water companies when it was made in 1880 by a member of Lord BeaconsFIELD's Cabinet Now that an attempt is certain to be made to solve the problem of the London water supply, it may be worth while to consider ome of its conditions. The latest statistics available for our pur

pose are those of 1890. In that year the population of the metropolitan district was estimated at 5,661,640, and the average daily supply of water was 175,149,188 gallons, of which nearly 90,000,000 were drawn from the Thames, and a little over 85.000,000 from the river Lee and various artesian wells. At that time only 62 per cent. of the houses in the district were kept under constant supply. It follows from these figures that the average daily supply per head of the population was 30 93-100 gallons. To what ex tent the delivery of water can be expanded is manifestly a question of capital importance, inasmuch as the population of London increases at an average rate of about 100, 000 a year, and as the County Council de sires to signally augment the percentage of houses kept continually supplied. On this point we have the following data: First, the quantity of water which the companies are now empowered by law to draw from the Thames basin is 130,000,000 gallons a day but competent engineers have averred that by the construction of storage reservoirs in the upper part of the basin the amount drawn off might be raised to 220,000,000 gallons per diem without detriment to the river. Assuming, what seems to be gen erally admitted, that the intake derivable from the Lee and the artesian wells will not at all events fall short of 80,000,000 gal lons, we shall have to compute the whole amount of water available for Lon don, after the completion of the reser voirs suggested, at 300,000,000 gallons a day. This would be equivalent to a daily consumption of 25 gallons per head for twelve millions of people. Such a daily alwould be now furnished, which, as we have seen, is 30 93-100 gallons, but it would compare favorably with that with which cities and towns in the English provinces content themselves. Thus in Birmingham the av erage daily consumption per head is 15 gallons, in Liverpool it is 14 4-10, in Manchester it is only 13 gallons. In twenty provincial cities and towns the mean daily quantity of water consumed per head is 13 8-10 gallons. It is clear that London is even now much more lavishly supplied than other centres of population in England.

What would it cost to buy out the London water companies? When the purchase was contemplated by the BEACONSFIELD Ministry, Mr. W. H. SMITH estimated the value of the works and franchises at \$160,000,000 There was a great outcry at the magnitude of these figures, and the Ministry for that reason, and partly because it was on the eve of dissolving Parliament, determined to withdraw its proposition. As to what the companies would now ask for their property no authoritative statement has yet been made, but it is certain that they have laid out a great deal of money since 1880 in improving both their storage works and their apparatus for purifying river water. On this last-named subject, by the way, some interesting data are forthcoming from Dr. FRANKLAND, the Government chemist, who has made a series of reports to the Local Government Board. Thus in 1883 he showed that in the preceding twelve years the companies had expended almost \$16,000,000, not only in extending the ca pacity of their reservoirs, but in increasing the areas of filtration and improving the quality of the supply. In 1884 and 1885 Dr. FRANKLAND testified to a still further dim inution in the fluctuations of quality, and in 1890 he declared that every sample collected was perfectly clear and transparent, and that during the greater part of the year the river waters had contained only a very moderate amount of organic matter. What should we understand by the words 'very moderate"? It appears that the maximum amount of organic matter de tected during the last twenty-three year in the waters of the Thames and Lee was found in 1869, when it was much under half a grain per gallon. In 1890 the maximum quantity discovered was less than one-say enth of a grain. It is, nevertheless, ad mitted by Dr. FRANKLAND that such an amount of animal matter, small as it is. may be accompanied by zymotic poisons dangerous to health, though he thinks the chance of such poisons reaching the consumer greatly reduced both by the systematic filtration and by care to exclude the

The County Council takes a much less on timistic view of the conditions of the Lon don water supply as regards both quantity and quality than has been expressed by civil engineers on the one hand and by chemists on the other. Its members insist

flood waters from the reservoirs.

that the British metropolis will never have sufficiently pure water, and enough of it, until the present water companies have been bought out, and the reorganization, extension, and management of their works have been committed to the municipal authorities. That they will get their wish from the next Parliament seems probable, now that the Liberals, who formerly opposed the purchase, have been won over.

# The Truth About Governor Hill.

The subjoined interesting inquiry reache us from the Northwest:

To the Epitor of The Sux-Sir: A stalwart Republica of this place, but an intelligent man and a bitter oppo nent of the Hon. D. B. Hr.z. claims that Mr. Hr.z. is a dan gerous man to intrust with power, alleging that while he was Governor he coerced the Court of Appeals of New York State into deciding the contested Senstorial election cases so as to give the Democrats a majority Is not the Court of Appeals of New York State so constituted as to be independent of any such coercion! An answer to the above would greatly oblige a reader of Paymourn, Mich., Feb. 6,

We inform our correspondent that the Court of Appeals of New York is entirely independent of the Governor, Moreover there is a due proportion of Republicans among its Judges. Coercion of that court is utterly impossible, and its decisions are justly regarded here in the State of New York as pure declarations of the law itself.

Governor Hill has performed many pubbut nothing else to be compared with his overthrow of the Republican conspiracy to maintain the control of that party in the New York Legislature, and to prevent for all time the taking of a new census and a new distribution of legislative representation throughout the State. For years our Republican managers have foiled every attempt at reform, every effort for the achievement of justice in this important matter; but the courage and persistence of HILL have finally overcome them. They hate him and abuse him accordingly; but every intelligent Democrat appreciates his worth and regards him with gratitude and honor.

It is much safer to be lodged in a fireproof building than in one that is not fireproof. There are plenty of fireproof hotels to be found in New York.

On Jan. 29 we printed an extremely interesting story identifying OTTO HAUSER, who committed suicide in San Antonio, Tex. with STANISLAUS PADLEWSKY, the famous Russian Nihilist who assassinated the Russian General SELIVERSTOFF in Paris, in November 1890. On the day after our publication an article appeared in the New York Times ridiculing the story. The article in the Times was quite without provocation, for the identification of the dead man as PADLEWSEY was Times has had the pleasure of printing in the ordinary run of news the regular press despatches from San Antonio describing the exnumation of Padlewsky's body, the final identification of the remains, and the preparations made for shipping the body to France.

Within a week the malignant small-pox has made its appearance in Long Island City and in Newark and in Bordentown and in this city. It is a killing malady; it is contagious and infectious; it must not be trifled with. The doctors have not yet given us a preventive of the grip or of many other maladies, but we have a very successful preventive of the small-pox, and it has stood the test for nearly a hundred years. The virtue of vaccination is well approved.

The first cases of the malady here last week were among recently arrived steerage passengers from Europe. There ought to be a full supply of the vaccine virus at the Quarantine, where ships are inspected, and on Ellis Island, where immigrants are examined. and in the offices of the Board of Health and the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, from which physicians are sent to the afflicted.

The laying of the new submarine cable between the Bahama Islands and the United States was a skilfully executed job. It was done by men who are experts in the business of cable laying. It was done rapidly and with-out any trouble. Its layers deserve commendation. The cable was not expensive. It is 230 miles long, and cost \$150,000, or about \$650 for each mile of its length. It will be of more value every year to the Bahama Islands than its total cost, and it will redound to the honor of its originator, the Governor-General, SIT AMBROSE SHEA.

An esteemed contemporary in Michigan ends us the subjoined comment upon a question recently discussed:

OFFICE OF "DE GRONDWEL" Holland, Mich., Feb. 5th, 1892. To the Editor of The Sun.

DRAR SIR: The little glass of brandy taken after a cur of coffee, is called in Europe a "pousse café." Yours,
J. Verwer, Editor De Grondard.

We are much indebted to Mr. VERWEY for his kind note. Undoubtedly pousse café is more frequently employed than the yulgar word chasse; but neither one phrase nor the other can be recognized as among those high forms elegance to which the fashionable circles of Washington devoutly aspire. No truly cultured Frenchman could be caught employing either of them. Nor Washingtonian either.

The many cultured and erudite Spanish-Americans here resident are to be congratulated on the organization of the "Sociedad Literaria Hispano-Americana de New York, the purpose of which is to promote the cultivation of letters, arts, and sciences. It will surely take a high rank among the learned societies of this city, for among its founders and members there are scholars of large knowledge and authors of repute in the countries of their nativity. Notwithstanding the many wars of the Spanish-American republies, literature flourishes finely in several of them. Valuable books are published there every year with which the people of this country ought to be familiar, and the new ociety will doubtless take pleasure in introducing them here.

In the public libraries, the museums, and the institutions of learning here the members of the society can find much material that will be useful to them as Spanish-American

The recent elections in the republics of Argentina and Guatemala have been illustrated by fighting. We infer from the de-spatches that a good many of the adherents of the various parties have fallen in the strife. This news is unpleasant. It is of especial importance to all republics that their elections should be peacefully conducted, and that the whole of the people should accept the result of every election.

Now that a Federal court has decided that the Indians living on reservations may lawfully drink beer, can we take it for granted that the beer will be a civilizing influence among them? There is a large amount of testimony to the effect that ordinary good been is not a beverage that excites the belligerent propensities of its consumers, but that, on the contrary, it has a tendency to soothe the ruffled spirit and promote geniality of temper. If it acts upon the mind of the red man as it acts upon the mind of the white man, it may be the means of putting an end forever to those In-dian wars in which thousands of lives have been lost, which have cost our Government hundreds of millions of dollars.

## Expert Criticism.

"I see you have written your poetry in gas meter, "Gas meter, elr !" "You there are many redundant foot."

"Hoffman's Catholic Directory" for 1892, which has just been issued at Milwaukee. gives the latest statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States. The figures in the Directory were compiled from the returns of the various dioceses for 1891. These returns were furnished to the Directory by the thancellors of the dioceses, who got the figures from the pastors of the churches.
The Directory puts the total Catholic population of the United States at 8,647,221. This

NEW CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

is 67,255 more than the figures in the Direc-United States census, the Catholic population of the country in 1890 was 0,250,045, which is 2,397,176 less than the Directory's figures. Baptized persons below the age of 9 years were not included in the United States census report. The compilers of the Directory estimate that this class constitute about 15 per cent. of the entire population of the Catholic Church. The difference between the figures in the Directory for 1891, which gives the returns for 1890, and those given in the United States census, is 2,329,921 dopting the estimate of the compilers of the Directory, that those excluded from the census report are 15 per cent. of the Catholic population, 937,506 ought to be added to the cenulation, 937,506 ought to be added to the census figures. This would make the Catholic population, according to the late census, 7-187,501, and would decrease the discrepancy between the census aggregate and that of the Directory to 1,392,415. Even after making this correction, Catholic authorities maintain that the census as regards the number of catholics in the United States, is ridiculously incorrect. In a general summary the Directory says that there are 9,0%2 Catholic priests in the United States, &042 churches, 3,552 stations (that is, places where mass is calebrated at that there are 9.002 Catholic priests in the United States, 8.042 churches, 3.552 stations (that is, places where mass is celebrated at intervals, but which have no nastor), 1.0833 chapels, 223 orphan asylums, with 25.518 inmates: 54 theological seminaries, with 1.738 students; 138 colleges, 055 academies, and and 3.406 parochial schools, which are attended by 700,753 papils.

Almost all the figures but those under the head of the Catholic population of each diocese come from actual count. In a great number of cases the population of the dioceses are merely estimates. Catholics who have studied the growth of their Church in this country minitain that it has between ten and twelve million members in the United States.

"We are speaking within bounds," a Catholic editor remarked recently, "when we say that an exact census of the number of Catholic souls within their several parishes has never been taken by the clergy of even one-tenth of the whole number of parishes in the United States. The reason why this is the fact is very plain and simple. In the first place, the taking of an exact census of the number of Catholics in a parish of moderate numerical strength, not to speak of those which have an unusually large number of Catholics, is a tedious and tiresome task. Consequently, in nine cases out of ten, if not in ninateen out of twenty instances, no exact census is taken, but the returns to the Bishop of the diocese of the numerical strength of the parishes are esti-

strength, not to speak of those which have an unusually large number of Catholies, is a tedious and tirescome task. Consequently, in nine cases out of ten, if not in nineteen out of twenty instances, no exact census is taken, but the numerical strength of the parishes are estimated. As regards these estimates, they are never too large. On the contrary, they seldom come up to the full number, and in many instances are much below it. The reason of the form of the self in the shape of assessments for various purposes. The size and weight of these burdens to carry, which are swenting all I can oversit mate of its real financial resources. Consequently, for self-protection of the people of the parish, many of the clergy underestimate rather than overestimate the number of Catholic souls in their respective parishes. Take this unquestionable fact into consideration, and then consider also the fact that in many instances no returns at all are made of the parish, many of the most populous dioceses in our country are very much to esmall.

The general summary of the Directory for 1891 shows an increase all around. There are 284 more priests than a year ago, 411 more churches, 711 more stations, 67 more chapels. 5 more orphan asylums, 15 more theological seminaries, 15 more colleges, 31 more academics and 129 more parochial schools. The increase in the attendance at the parochial schools is 33, 45.5es is divided into 13 arch-dioceses, 08 dloceses, and 5 vicariates-apostic. The United States is divided into 13 arch-dioceses, 08 dloceses, and 5 vicariates-apostic. The open control of the country.

In the ecclesiastical province, and the parish and the country of the country are according to the Directory, a Catholic propulation of \$80,000. There are in the arch-dioceses, 08 dloceses, and 5 vicariates-aposticle provinces, of New York, which comprises the city and county of Now York and the country.

In the ecclesiastical province, and the parish and the prosecular provinces of New York. And the country are provinced to the p

sane asylum, with 551 inmates, and 1 found-ling asylum, with 1.737 inmates.

The Catholic population of the dioceses in the New York province is as follows: Albany, 130,000; Brooklyn, 280,000; Buffalo, 160,000; Newark, 208,000; Ogdensburg, 64,980; Roch-ester, 78,000; Syracuse, 70,000, and Trenton, 55,844. In point of population the archdiocese of New York leads. Boston comes next with 550,000, and Chicago follows with 497,000.

Panthelom. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From a sense of duty I desire to say that the editorial under the heading "The Pantheistic Movement," seems to me to call for the sincere thanks of all Christian people. If the writer of the article never did or said anything more than that article furnished for the cause of Christianity, he has served his day and gen eration well. It should be read by every man and woman in the land. It would be a sermor n pamphlet form of force and value, which will not be equalled by many in our land on to-morrow's Sabbath day. S, NEW YORK, Pob. 6.

A Mugwump Campaign-Republican Allies To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: To say, as the Mug-sump bickers say, that "Democrats cannot know in wump kickers say, that "Democrats cannot know in February who would be the best man to nominate in June," is a funny excuse to come from men who have been howling that Mr. Cleveland is the man to nominate all the year round. How would it do for the Mugwump newspapers hereabouts, the Musch Chind Democrat, the Little Rock Advance, the Doglesson Democrat, and others, to send delegations to Chicago to please thermelves, and allow us under the States right distrinct to do the same?

Senator Hill is brave and strong enough to take care of the best interests of the Democracy in the future, as in the past.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an illustration of the methods employed by the "has beens" to secure signatures to the call for their "anti" mass meeting. signatures to the call for their "anti" mass meeting, the following incident is noteworthy: One day last the following incident is noteworthy: One day last week a man called at the place of business of Warren II, Rose, 15 highth avenue, and after some preliminary remarks asked what were the politics of Mr. Rose, and was met with the query of why he wanted to know, was met with the query of why he wanted to know, crats to the call for the Cooper Union as of Democrats, but he call for the Cooper Union and the summary of the Cooper Union of th

What the Mugwumps Are Kicking For. From the Washington Sentinel.
The real meaning of this absurd exhibition is, if posible, to let Cleveland down gently by raining a clan against the day of meeting under the false pratence that a later would benefit his hopeless case. If he is not strong enough to make a contest before the Convention

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

him strength one or two months hence ?

ow, after three years of exertion, what would give

The Medico Chirurgical Society of Glasgow have re-solved: "That a memorial be presented to the Town Council of Glasgow calling their attention to the fact that tuberculosis is now fully recognized as an infetious disease, and saking them to take the matter into their serious consideration, with a view to the protec-tion of the community from the infection." The Constant-Laur affair in the Chamber of Deputies has revealed a great deal of French for a slap in the face. In English we have only one other phrase to ex-press the thing, and that is a "smack in the jaw," but in French it is a souffet a gife, a cluque, a culcite, a pain, a paos, a torgnole, a mornife, a boffe, a brigne, a toloche, a horion, a commente, and a girulic à ring fenille. All of which is respectfully submitted to those who believe that French

# Words Judiciously Choses.

From the Dencer Sun.

John L. Sulivan, an exceedingly strong and forceful scior, will play in "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands" at the Broadway next week.

DOOLITTLE'S STRANGE STORE.

I for Seven Years with Only One The Catholic Population of the United States

Fonest City, Pa., Feb. 7.-Seven years ago William Doolittle, a sober and industrious lumberman in the employ of Frank Helleneach, lived happily with his wife and two chil dren near this place. One morning he left his and ordered some meat his wife had asked him to order. The meat was sent home by the butcher. Doolittle did not return home for dinner. He did not appear at supper time and had not returned next morning. His wife became alarmed and went out to seek some explanation of his absence. He had not been to work. The butcher was the last person who had seen him. No trace of the missing man could be found, although he was had disappeared as completely as though he

had never lived. Mrs. Doolittle believed, for no reason that she could give, that her husband had been murdered, and she mourned him long and sincerely. She moved to Carbondale, where she has supported herself and children ever since. Last Saturday a man who seemed confused and dazed, was among the passengers who got off the Saratoga express train on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Cempany's Railroad at this station. He attracted the attention of all who were at the station, and finally a lumberman who was among the loungers believed he recognized the man.

"Isn't this Bill Doolittle?" the lumberman said, addressing this stranger. The latter's face brightened for a moment. Then he seemed dazed again. Finally he replied to the lumberman's question. "I think I must be," he said. "Is this Forest City?"

"How was told that it was, and he asked in a hesitating manner:" she could give, that her husband had been

lumberman's question. "I think I must be." he said. "Is this Forest City?"

He was told that it was, and he asked in a hesitating manner:

"How long has Bill Doollittle been away?"

When he was told seven years, he looked around in smazement. Then he asked if Mrs. Doolittle lived here yet. Upon being told that she lived in Carbondale, he started rapidly in that direction, without stopping to ask any more questions or make any explanation. The stranger arrived in Carbondale on foot, and hunted up Mrs. Doolittle. She recognized him, but his return awoke in her a sense that she had been deeply wronged by him, and she received him not only coldly, but would not permit him to be seated in her house until he had made a satisfactory explanation of his disappearance and long absence.

"I am sure I am William Doolittle now!" he exclaimed, in apparent delight, and added, much to the amazement and uneasiness of his wife: "I haven't been certain of it long at a time for seven years. From the time I left the butcher shop in Forest City all was blank to me until one day I came to myself in a big town, and was told that I had been there three years driving teams under the name of Halloway. I thought I was in a dream. I knew that I had lived in Forest City and that my name was Doolittle, and so insisted out there. No one knew anything about Forest City, and they thought I had gone crazy. I was in Omaha, they told me, and I started at once to get back East and home without delay. I remember leaving Omaha. Where I have been and what I have been doing in the four years since then, if it is true that four years have passed, as they tell me: I do not know. How I came to get to Forest City to-day I can't tell, but when I found myself there everything began to come back to me again. I saw several people at the station that I thought I know, but I wasn't sure. That is all I can tell about my disappearance. I can't account for it, but it is all true, strange and mysterious as it may be."

The return of Doolittle and the remarkable stor

MARRIAGES IN MODERN GERMANY.

A German Render Says That Germans Do Not Marry for Money, as a Rule. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Sunday Sun of Jan. 31 I found an article dated Munich, Jan. 20, concerning "Marriages in Modern Germany." This article misrepresents its subject in the most aggravating and unjust manner. Germans rightfully lay claim to great depth

of feeling, and the customs prevalent among them in matrimonial matters prove exactly the opposite of the opinions expressed in the article in question. A German would be ashamed to say: "I will marry when I can find a girl with enough money." yet I have heard a hundred young Americans say this. The Gerthan sell herself to any man. Moreover, many German young men have such high ideals that they decline to associate with irieh young

they decline to associate with rich young women when opportunities are offered to them, for fear of falling in love and marrying a wealthy girl, and then hearing people say scornfully. He married for money."

The fact that in Germany engagements usually last several years shows that the young men prefer to wait to marry women of their choice, and that these women do not bring to their husbands money for the support of the household. That an army officer has the prospect of marrying a rich girl is to a certain extent true, but not for the reason given by your correspondent. Most army officers are of noble birth, and therefore marry into aristocratic families, whose daughters in most cases have, or will have, money. That the higher ranks are preferred to the lower ones by women is quite wrong. A man seldom becomes Captain before he is 38 or Major before he is 45—rather advanced ages for bridegrooms.

Of course it is untrue that to obtain a place.

se it is untrue that to obtain a place Of course it is untrue that to obtain a place in the Government service a man must know Latin and Greek. Even soldiers who have served twelve years, and have been discharged with civil service certificates, soldom know any foreign language at all, and aspirants to higher places in the service may satisfy the examiners with knowledge of English and French.

examiners with knowledge of English and French.

That nine in every ten young Germans depend on the Government for employment is, on its face, a ridiculously incorrect statement. It is true that in the service of the State the salaries are at most about \$2.500 and at least about \$250. It is true also, although it may not be known generally, that in Germany a family can live almost as well on \$250 a year as in America on \$1,000 a year.

Boston, Feb. 2.

Hermann Refs.

# A Dilatory Mail Driver.

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir: Apropos of the numerous mail-bag robberies of the past few weeks, I would like to bring to light an episode that took place on Saturday, Feb. 6. While going down town on a Forty-second street and Boulevard car at about 1:30 P. M. second street and Boulevard car at about 1:50 r. m.
my attention was attracted to a mail wagon which was
also going down along Acre square, the driver of which
was apparently in a slightly befuddled condition.
I saw the wagon stop on Seventh avenue, between
Forty-drat and Forty-second streets on the west side of

the street, and the driver get out and enter the side door of a saloon. The wagon was No. 19, and was ap-parently without any one on it. My only excuse for calling your attention to this is, that "If you see it in THE SUN It's so," being my motto.

I thought that it ought to be seen in THE SUN. ONE WHO OCCASIONALLY USES THE MAILS. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

## The Police Pensions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on Fire and Police Pensions on the 5th of February I think Fire and Police Fennions on the Staof February I think is not just and fair. Firemen and policemen cannot be compared with clerks and laborers, and police and fremen, when they enter the department, awear to risk their lives for the good of the city (and they have often done it), and it is their only hope they have to receive a pension after they serve the city faithfully from twenty to thirty years or more. Police and fire men are expected by New Yorkers to live like a white man. Uniforms cost a good deal a year, not counting fines, and they cannot think of saving much, New York, Feb. 6. A Pouce

# Fram Saith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly,

First Lady—I saw your husband meet you on Fulton airest yesterday, and I noticed that he removed his hat while specking to you. I admired him for it. Very few men do that.

Second Lady—I remember; I told him in the morning to have his baircut, and he was showing me that he had obeyed.

To the Influenza Germ.

Fronthe London World.

By the shivering file which chill us.
By the feverash heats which grill us.
By the pann acute which file
By the aches which man and nill us.
By the aches which man and pill us.
By the ducks who draught and pill us.
By the hydropaths who swill us.
By the hydropaths who swill us.
By the nerrous fears which kill us.
Tell us, tell us. we Bacillus.

What, and why, and whence you are!

What, and why, and whence you have you a germ atomic? Have you uses economic? Are you trues economic? Are you sould of lymphatic? Are you sould of lymphatic? Frankly, is your cause zymotic? Are you native or exotic? When your hustness is transacted? And do you intend, Bacillus. To return again and kill us? To return again and kill us? Do make answer, if you please? Tell us briefly time waveful.

Tell us briefly, tiny mystery,
What's your source and what's your history;
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubstion;
Furnish, without more obstruction,
Your belasted introduction?
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for.
And meanwhile, O wee Racillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Frithes, take your leave at once!

### SUNDAY OPENING COSTS MONEY. And Unless the Money Comes the Metropoli.

The annual meeting of the Trustees, patrons and members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. to hear the report of the Board and to elect officers, was held at the museum yesterday, These officers were unanimously elected: Henry C. Marquand, President: F. W. Rhine-lander and Daniel Huntington, Vice-Presidents; Hiram Hitchcock, Treasurer, and L. P. dents; Hiram Hitoacox, Tressurer, and L. P. di Cesnola. Secretary. Mr. Salem H. Wales, who has been Treasurer for twenty years, was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Trustees, with William R. Ware and Charles

The annual report congratulates the citizens of New York on the demonstrated fact that New York can originate and maintain a museum of art which takes rank with the great

institutions of Europe. On Sunday opening the report says:

About two-thirds of the \$100,000 which the

About two-thirds of the \$100,000 which the trustees decided to raise for the extension of the Department of Sculptural and Architectural Casta has been raised. The report coments on the deficiency in the direction of industrial art, the poor accommodations for the technical art schools, and the advance toward correct taste and beauty in the products of American artisans that would undustedly result from putting this department on a satisfactory basis, and remarks that:

An hone lies in stere for some person of wealth who isfactory basis, and remarks that:

An honor lies in store for some person of wealth who
will follow what Peter Cooper did for the lower part of
the city, and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel has just done is
Philadelphis. A commoditous structure fully adapted
to the wants of an art school, adjacent to the Museum,
and endowed for perfect and permanent operation
would be a monument of philanthropy and good cit.

The cost of maintaining the Museum during 1891 was greater than the amount of its total receipts, and there is a deficiency in the treasury of \$7.375.84. The total expenses for 1891 were \$80.958.08. An effort is being made to liquidate the deficiency by subscription among the trustees. The report state that the most urgent need of the Museum, after provision for current expenses, is an endowment fund, the income of which may be used for the purchase of additions to the Museum.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA. Three Members of the Dominion Cabinet Start for Washington. OTTAWA. Feb. 8.-Three members of the

Dominion Cabinet started for Washington today to talk over trade matters and matters of international dispute between Canada and the United States. Two of them. Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, started on a similar mis-sion last fall, but left Washington by the return train. Mr. Bowell takes the place of Mr. Tupper on the delegation. A member of the Cabinet said to-day that the conference will be of an informal nature, and to a certain exten will partake of a preliminary interchange of views for the purpose of ascertaining just what subjects each side would be willing to discuss, and what form and shape such discussion shall take. In fact, at its present stage the meeting will be simply for the purpose of giving effect to the wish expressed by the United States authorities both before and since the last election that there should be an informal meeting for the purpose of talking over matters with a view to more formal negotiations later.

Just how long the conference may last it is impossible to say, but in view of the early meeting of Parliament it is not very probable that the Ministers will be absant for any great length of time.

that the Ministers will be absent for any great length of time.

In respect to the statement freely made that there is no use of the present Government sending a delegation to Washington to discuss better trade relations, since they are wedded to the notion that nothing will be acceptable to the Dominion except a treaty in natural products, a Minister of the Crown said that the products, a Minister of the Crown said that the delegates were prepared to look into the whole question, but one thing they were not prepared to do, and that was to agree to any measure of reciprocity that would discriminate against the mother country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Blaine has notified the Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners by telegraph that he will accord them a hearing at the State Department on Wednesday next.

THE NEW STAR.

Strange Phenomena Presented by Its Spectrum-Has There Been a Collision CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8.-Prof. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory and his assistants

have been devoting themselves to a study of the spectrum of the new star. "Copeland's nova." and will continue to do so for weeks to come, as often as the weather will permit. It will be some time before any statement can be made as to the result of this examination. Prof. Pickering told THE SUN correspondent to-day that the spectrum was unique, prosenting many features never combined before. He relievated the statement that the hydrogen lines are dark, with bright edges toward the red end. The first photograph of the spectrum gave an appearance of duplicity, and if that was so the inference would be that there had been a collision of the star with some other heavenly body. But later photographs do not show those features so the first inferences were incorrect. But Prof. Pickering finds the study of this particular spectrum of unusual interest, and he is previding against any future obstacles to his investigations when the star shall have grown dim, preparatory to its disappearance, by taking a short spectrum as well as the longer one, which he is analyzing with the fading of the light the spectrum will grow shorter, and cannot be used to advantage in comparison with the component parts of the longer spectrum now obtained. No the short spectrum is taken now, and if it is a counterpart of the spectrum which will be obtained a few weeks later it will be of value in completing the analysis on which astronomers are now at work. inique, presenting many features never com-dined before. He reiterated the statement that now at work.

# No Time to Lose.

That the appeal to New Yorkers for aid for the starving Russians has been heeted is shown by the rapidly increasing contributions. Yesterday's additions to the Chamber of Commerce fund amounted to \$2.011. Up to yesterday \$3.000 had been received, making altogether \$8.011. The following telegram was received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday from Charles Emory Smith, American Minister at St. Petersburg:

Chamber of Commerce. New York.

Money sent to special committee under Presidency of Commerce yesterday applied. If desired and gestions founding its application or division can be made through the America minister and described in the property applied to open Port Libau will be sent by Government and firstly to familie provinces. Would advise such shipment, which should be as prompt as pessible. Time important.

Charles Exony Sarra, United States Minister. merce fund amounted to \$2.011. Up to yes-

# E. M. Field at the District Attorney's Office.

Edward M. Field was taken from Ludlow treet jail yesterday morning in a carriage by a deputy sheriff to the General Sessions building. He was accompanied by a physician. It was the intention of the District Attorney to call Field to the bar to plead to the indictments or forgery and grand incent, but his counsel, Bourke Cockran and Cephas Brainerd, told Mr. Nicoli that they were unprepared for the pleading and asked that it be deferred for several days. Mr. Nicoli consented, and Field was taken back to jail. He looked worn and Field was and walked with difficulty, supported by the physician and the deputy sheriff.

## Ventlinted Cheese.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Tabeley-Wonder what is their idea in making this obweiter chaes so full of holes?

Mudge-Guess they thought it needed a lists treat